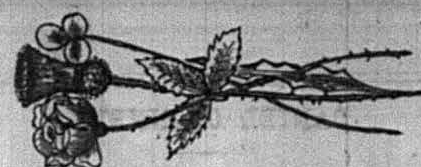


THE COLONIST.



Vol. I. Price—One Cent. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886. \$3.00 per Annum. No. 45.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 30.
A fire in Nottingham have destroyed Wilkenson's Mills and adjoining houses. The loss amounts to three-quarters of a million dollars, and a thousand persons are thrown out of employment.
Hartington says that no possible change in Gladstone's Bill can remove the fundamental difficulty.
Freedland, in Moravia, has been totally burnt and four other Austrian towns completely destroyed.
There is a Cabinet crisis in Spain.
The Greek war minister has resigned, indicating the peaceful attitude of the Greek Cabinet.

[SPECIAL TO THE "COLONIST"]

KING'S COVE, April 30.
A requisition, for the destruction of dogs, was started here to-day; expect to have the necessary majority. Hope the Governments will give encouragement to sheep-raising and lend a helping hand by enlarging agricultural grant for this district.

BAY BULLS, this afternoon.

The brigantine "Weaver Belle," Captain Cave, belonging to John Steer, Esq., from Cadiz, put in here on Wednesday—all well; and the brigantine "Miriam," belonging to Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons; and the "Maida," belonging to Messrs. P. & L. Tessier, arrived at Witless Bay on the same day—reports all well. The steamer "Miranda" put in here at one o'clock.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Heavy B... P. & L. Tessier
Books of Devotion... M. Fenelon & Co.
Schooner... P. & L. Tessier
Ever-clean Collars & Cuffs, &c... David Slater
Auction—Sale of Beef, etc... James Hynes
Wanted—a servant... address: H.C. this office
Auction—Butter, &c... Clift, Wood & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

By James Hynes

At his Rooms opposite Job, Bros. & Co.
100 Pieces BEEF, 8 Carcases MUTTON,
15 brls. PIGS' HEADS, 50 tubs BUTTER,
30 Boxes Soap, 5 Brls. Herring, 25 sides Bacon,
10 Cheese, 5 Boxes Dates, 5 doz. Zinc Coal Boxes,
15 brls. Turnips, 5 brls. Potatoes, 1 Couch,
2 Cheffonies, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Cooking
Stove and Sundries, and

1 MILCH COW,

1 Long Cart and various other articles.
—ap30.

To-morrow, (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock, by

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

50 tubs Choice Antagonish BUTTER,
20 brls Prime Mess PORK,
20 brls Thin Mess Pork,
20 brls CARROTS,
5 Frails DATES.
ap30.

Sale of Carriages Without Reserve.

AT AUCTION

On SATURDAY next, May 1st, at 12 o'clock,

By Dryer & Greene,

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)
1 English Built WAGGONETTE,
(with poles and shafts, and double harness, complete.)
1 Four-wheeled BUGGY—a light, useful article.
ap27,31,tus,thur,fri.

On TUESDAY Next, May 4th, at 12 o'clock,

NOON, IN THE

Commercial Sale Room,

ST. JOHN'S.

All the Right, Title and Interest of Messrs. J. & G. SMITH of BRIGUS in and to the

Dwelling House, Shop, Stores and other Mercantile Premises, At Brigus, recently occupied by them (without reserve.) The Property of their Insolvent Estate.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

ap27.

New Advertisements.

SEED TIME!

500 Bushels

Heavy Black Oats.

By P. & L. Tessier.

ap30,31,fp.

New Schr. 'Ronald' for Sale,

By P. & L. TESSIER,

30 35-100 TONS REGISTER. BUILT AT KITE COVE, EXPLOITS.
ap30,31,fp.

New Advertisements.

Evangeline!

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

ON TUESDAY, MAY FOURTH,
Under the management of Mr. Blauvelt,
PART I.

A Series of Tableaux from Longfellow's Beautiful Poem

"EVANGELINE,"

Accompanied with Songs, Choruses and Instrumental Music.

PART II.

'Hiawatha,'

In Five Tableaux, including the Indian War Dance.

A Novel Entertainment,
NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance at 8. Tickets 20 and 40 cents. For sale at the bookstores of Messrs. McConnon, Fenelon & Milligan.
ap30.

EVER-CLEAN -- COLLARS -- AND -- CUFFS.

Just Received by the Subscriber,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Ever-clean Collars & Cuffs,

For Gentlemen and Youths.

—ALSO—

A Choice Assortment of

PEARS' Celebrated SOAPS.

David Slater,

161 WATER STREET.

ap30,1w.

Books of Devotion FOR MONTH of MAY,

3d. to 1s.6d. each.

M. Fenelon & Co.

ap30,may1,5&10.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Good, General SERVANT,

Apply to "H. C." COLONIST Office.
ap.30,tf.

NOTICE.

PARTIES.

WISHING to join the ST. JOHN'S BATHING CLUB are requested to send in their names to the BAVARIAN BEER DEPOT.

SEASON.....\$2.00
ap.29,31.

A LECTURE

On "SLOAN DUPLOYAN PHONOGRAPHY,"

Will be delivered in

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, ON

FRIDAY Evening, April 30, at

8 o'clock, by

P. J. DYER,

ADMISSION.....10 CENTS.
ap29.

ON SALE.

BY. P. & L. TESSIER,

4000 Hhds. Cadiz Salt,

IN STORE.

CADIZ SALT,

(AFLOAT AND IN STORE.)

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

ap28,14i.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT THREE TONS

PRIME UPLAND HAY.

at a very reasonable figure if applied for immediately. Also,

One New TRAP SKIFF

Length 21 feet, Width 5 feet 6 inches, Depth 30 inches. Apply at this Office.
ap.28,6i.

Wanted Immediately,

A GENERAL SERVANT,

apply to

MISS PARSONS,
Cherry Hill Cottage,
Portugal Cove Road.
ap.27,31.eod.

New Advertisements.

J. L. Duchemin's

GENERAL STORE,
336 & 337 WATER STREET.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

STOCK COMPRISES:

English and American Hardware,
Ship Chandlery, House-Keep-
ers Requirements and
Varieties.

ORDERS FOR GOODS, BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ap28

NATIVE SOCIETY.

A MEETING will be held next week (of which due notice will be given) for the purpose of organizing a NATIVE SOCIETY.
ap.27,31.eod.

WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply at this office.
ap27,31,fp.

Herring Nets!

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

FIFTY HERRING NETS,

various sizes.

ap26

"Knight's Home."

GEORGE C. CROSBIE,

Having leased this well-known Establishment, will on and after May 1st, be prepared to entertain PERMANENT & TRANSIENT BOARDERS,

at reasonable rates.
By careful attention to the wants and comforts of his Guests, he hopes to make the house a "HOME" in every sense of the word, and to command a liberal share of patronage.
ap22,3m.

Anglo-American Bakery.

J. B. & G. AYRE, Proprietors.

Thankful for the liberal support received heretofore, inform their numerous customers of Newfoundland that their

New Stock of Biscuits

for Spring 1886, is now complete,

CONSISTING OF:

Soda Biscuits, Wine Biscuits,
Pilot Biscuits, Toast Biscuits,
Tea Biscuits, Finger Biscuits,
Lemon Biscuits, Coffee Biscuits,
Fruit Biscuits—two kinds,
Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers,
Seed Sugar Crackers, Ginger

Snaps, Ginger Bread,
Butter Crackers, Oyster Biscuits,
Wedding and other Cakes, Tarts,
Bread, &c., constantly on hand,
Assorted Confectionery,—made
from Pure White Sugar.
Orders Solicited.
ap19.

Goudie & Diamond

[SIGN OF GOLDEN KETTLE.]

270 WATER STREET, 270

(opposite Bowring Brothers.)

TINSMITHS

AND

Sheet Iron Workers

wholesale and retail dealers in

Newfoundland and American

STOVES AND CASTINGS.

A large assortment Tinware, Stove Fittings, Lamps & Lamp Fittings, always on hand. Ships' Orders and Jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Banking Hawser Pipes, Patent Windlasses, Winches, Stern Pipes, Rouse Chocks, Calpin's Patent Anchors, all sizes.

Castings for Ships and Schooners, and Patent, Frictionless Pumps.

We beg to call attention to our

New Screw Steering Gear,

for Banking and Coasting Schooners.
ap29,6w.

New Advertisements.

TO THE BOYS!

Bats and Balls,

AT THE

Sign of the "Shovel."

193 WATER STREET,

Opposite the Market House.
ap28.

The Latest Wonderful Work!

1,800 Hauled.

One Thousand Eight Hundred Felt & Dress

HATS,

Hauled from the wharf of SHEA & Co., and safely placed at

W. R. FIRTH'S,

167, WATER STREET.

Reader, take another look at your HAT, and be convinced that you had better purchase a

NEW ONE.

When you have decided walk in and make your selection from our immense variety.

Stock is the largest in the city
Goods are best velvet pile felt
Colorings are new & varied
Prices are moderate
Hats are light and durable

We have new styles, made expressly to our order, which we control for season 1886. We claim to be

RIGHT TO THE FRONT

For Nobby Hats.

Before coming look through your stock of

Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, &c.,

If you have wants in any of these lines, you can

save

yourself Time and Trouble

By making your purchase at one visit.
ap22.

Old Atlantic Hotel.

The FURNITURE

Of the above House will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On or about the 18th May.

Particulars before day of sale.
ap29,2i,fp.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Goods from Boston, U.S.A., per "L. M. Smith," will please pay freight, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from the wharf of

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

ap27.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

PARNELLVILLE—NAMED AFTER IRELAND'S LIBERATOR AND UNCROWNED KING.

TO COMMEMORATE THAT GREAT AND glorious event, the dawn of a new era, the introduction in the British House of Commons of a scheme of Home Rule for Ireland, proposed to give freedom, happiness, prosperity and contentment to the great mass of the Irish people, and won by perseverance and irresistible energy and devotion to the cause of freedom by the renowned and patriotic Parnell, who has at heart the amelioration of the Irish race. In commemoration of that glorious event a delightful site has been selected and will be named "Parnellville" and laid out in Cottage lots of 50 feet frontage with a rearage of 120 feet. Every Irishman and Irishwoman will have an opportunity of buying a lot that he can point to with pride and say: "I bought that in the year when, by the irresistible energy of Parnell, was introduced into the British House of Parliament a scheme of Home Rule for Mother Land." The site is situated at the western end of Topsail; the situation is delightful and the surrounding views picturesque and pleasing. The subscriber has been instructed to offer 60 lots for sale on the premises at 12 o'clock on the 24th day of May next.

Purchasers will be refunded their travelling expenses, and a free lunch will be prepared for them, after the sale, at Kearney's. For further particulars, apply to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

ap14.

Cottage and Grounds to Let.

THE PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTTAGE AND GARDENS known as "Greenhill," on the road to upper Long Pond, will be let for the Summer months to a suitable tenant.

The Gardens are planted with fruit and other trees. There is a convenient Stable and Barn.

—ALSO—

About 4 acres of excellent Pasturage, will be let with or without the above.

Apply to,

Geo. M. Johnson,

Solicitor, Duckworth St.
ap27,tew.

Fee-Simple Property,

Situate on Maxse Street, Georgetown, for sale. For further particulars apply at this office.

ap21,1w.

ESTEE'S Fragrant Philoderma at O'Hara's Drug Store. mar28,3m,fp.

Correspondence.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH AT HARBOR GRACE.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS TO BISHOP MACDONALD

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

MR. EDITOR,—It was the writer's privilege, on Monday last, to be present at a very beautiful and impressive ceremony—the laying of the corner stone of the new Church at River Head.

The day was fine, and from early morning, numbers of people from Harbor Grace proper could be seen wending their way towards the site of the new Church; and when, at ten o'clock, the Most Rev. Dr. MacDonald, accompanied by Revd. Fathers Rowe, Lynch and McCarthy, arrived—upwards of two thousand people had assembled on the grounds.

Willing hands had erected a temporary building for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the kind ladies of the Altar Society had tastefully decorated the improvised altar. Outside, numerous flags floated gaily in the breeze, while the joyous strains of the C. B. I. Society's Band enlivened the scene.

At 10.15 the Bishop vested in Cope and Mitre proceeded to bless the Corner Stone. After this His Lordship ascended the platform which had been prepared, and taking for his text the words: "I will sanctify also the tabernacle of the testimony with the Altar * * * and I will dwell in the midst of the children of Israel and will be their God," preached a most profound and eloquent sermon. I regret very much, Mr. Editor, that I cannot give you a verbatim report of it. There is a magnetism about his Lordship's language which holds one spell-bound. The happily chosen expressions, finished climaxes, elegant similes, and rounded periods—marked characteristics of his Lordship's diction—fall on the ear like sweetest music; while his distinct intonation and grace of question, give the finishing touches to all his sermons, and make them the perfect embodiment of the *placere monere et docere*.

After the sermon followed Mass, the *Kyrie*, *Gloria*, etc., being sung by the Cathedral Choir under the direction of the Organist of the Cathedral, Professor D. A. Flynn.

At the conclusion of the Mass his Lordship again thanked the people of River Head and of Harbor Grace, for the assistance they had given him in pushing on the work—also, the ladies of the Altar Society—and the Choir.

The handsome sum of \$500 realized.

The presenting of an address to his Lordship, by the people of River Head terminated the day's proceedings.

The following is the address:—

TO THE MOST REV. DOCTOR MACDONALD.

May I please Your Lordship,—

It is with feelings of the most profound respect and gratitude, that we, your spiritual children, approach you this day.

In assisting on the laying of the Corner Stone of the New Church—a work destined to be productive, in the future, of many blessings both spiritual and temporal—we find it difficult to give expression to the thoughts which fill our minds. Yet at such a time, and on such an occasion, we feel that we would not be doing our duty, did we not make an attempt to inform your Lordship, how truly we appreciate the kindness and fraternal care with which—notwithstanding the many difficulties in your way—have induced your Lordship to undertake this grand enterprise.

We have watched with gladness, the untiring zeal, fatherly care and generous self-sacrifice, which have characterized your Lordship since you came amongst us; and we thank God that your efforts have been crowned with the most consoling success.

The teachings of our Holy Church tell us that it is a most meritorious work to build temples to the living God; and the history of that Church informs us that her children of all ages of all nations have, from time to time, erected the most beautiful and most costly structures that human genius could conceive, or architectural art could design. But when our Church is completed, no massive walls of masonry, no lofty towers or tapering minarets will rear themselves in majestic grandeur, or no mighty piers reverberate over the surrounding country; yet, at evening-time, when the sweet music of the Angelus bell of St. Joseph's chimes forth from the humble spire and dies away in sweet echoes through our glens and valleys, we trust it will be gratifying to your Lordship to know that round this humble shrine of St. Joseph, are assembled hearts as sincere in the performance of their religious duties as are to be found to-day in that persecuted, down-trodden, yet Grand Old Ireland, whence our fathers came.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship that we will hail the completion of our new Church as the beginning of a new era for River Head; and it shall not be our fault if the work so auspiciously begun comes not to a speedy close.

With profound respect, we have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and obedient servants,

(Signed)
Peter Dwyer, William Dunn, Joseph Stapleton, Patrick Walsh, Nicholas Shannahan, John Sheridan, Michael Fitzgerald, Thomas Cody, John Cody, sr., John McCarthy, Michael McKay, John Callahan.

Yours very truly,

EXCELSIOR.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

Quite a sensation was produced in the House of Representatives recently, says a Washington despatch, when the chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamblers, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket shops or boards of trade, to lead the people to know that money-making other than by the sweat of the face was contrary to his laws. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. Weaver of Iowa, the prayer was ordered to be inserted in the "Record."

Is there a Chaplain in connection with the Newfoundland Legislature?

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. L. G. MACNEILL IN THE ATHENÆUM ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1886.
—HON. CHARLES BOWRING, M. L. C., IN THE CHAIR.

(Continued.)

There was henceforth no necessity for such encounters of skill and wit as frequently took place on the eve of an election when the agent of the candidate sought to discover the religion of the voter. "You are a Roman Catholic?" "Am I?" said the fellow, "Are you not?" demanded the agent. "You say I am," was the answer. "Come sir answer what's your religion?" "The true religion." "What religion is that?" "My religion." "And what's your religion?" "My mother's religion." "And what was your mother's religion?" "She took whiskey in her tay." "Come now you bless yourself don't you?" "When I am done with you I think I ought." "What place of worship do you go to?" "The most convenient." "But of what persuasion are you?" "My persuasion is that you won't find it out." "What is your belief?" "My belief is that you're puzzled."

"Do you confess?" "not to you." "Confound your quibbling—tell me what your opinions are—your conscientious opinions I mean." "They are the same as my landlord's." "And what are your landlord's opinions?" "Faix his opinion is that I won't pay him the last half-year's rent and I am of the same opinion myself." (Laughter and applause.)

But Grattan's influence however began to wane. An association called the "United Irishmen" was formed to secure fuller and fairer representation in Parliament; but they only led their countrymen into a worse than useless rebellion which was followed by the loss of independence. The English ministry decided that Ireland must be joined to England by an indissoluble union, and as Ireland was opposed to the scheme, it was effected by force and fraud. By the distribution of place and office; by the erection of peerages, and by the lavish expenditure of secret service money, and by a promise of Catholic emancipation a majority of 60 in the Irish Parliament were secured to vote for the *Bill of Union* which in spite of nine-tenths of the Irish people, and in spite of the immortal eloquence of Grattan, became law in the year 1800. It was the failure of the English Government to fulfil its promises of emancipation to the people of Ireland that brought to the front the first Irish leader who for many years was himself a member of the proscribed creed. There were two planks in O'Connell's platform: Catholic Emancipation and Repeal of the Union. He declared that he never would be satisfied until the last vestiges of the penal laws were swept away, and his country once more governed by her native parliament meeting in College Green.

What were the means that O'Connell employed to accomplish these great purposes? In these degenerate days of dynamite and moon-lighting and by-cotting and assassination, it is interesting to look back to the days when the great battles of O'Connell were fought and won. He used no such hellish weapons. He had no faith whatever in Ireland's winning her liberties by unconstitutional means. His was not the organization of force but the organization of opinion. He said to himself, I must arouse the Irish people from the lethargy of ages and from the despair produced by centuries of oppression. I must endeavor to shape their instincts and then direct them towards one great end. I must work on these people, and by these people I must overcome the apathy of the aristocracy and teach the common people to know and show their own power. I must present motives of action, I must aim to unite the minds and the masses, adding moral and social energies to the influence of numbers. I must agitate! agitate!! AGITATE!!! until I have aroused an opposition of public opinion that will be formidable to the prudence, the policy, and even to the fears of those who are against us. I must ever keep within the bounds of the law; and the force I shall aim to wield is the moral force of united and earnest and peaceable public opinion. On these lines O'Connell wrought and wrought like a giant. Scarcely had the rebellion of '98 been quelled, while the French Revolution was still agitating Europe, while Napoleon's cannon were booming through the sky, and Nelson was tiring fame with the rapid succession of his victories, O'Connell launched his enterprise of humanity and liberty. At first a small meeting in Dublin held in an obscure room—a committee formed called the *Catholic Board*. Before that body O'Connell spoke again and again quickening its members into life, and fusing them into one strong organization for the purpose of petitioning the Parliament for the redress of their grievances. And, when the government interfered and prevented its meeting in 1868, its name was simply changed to that of "the Catholic Committee."

(To be continued.)

TRUE TO THE SPIRIT OF HIS CALLING AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATRIOTISM.

(From the Derry Journal, Ireland.)

We do not overstate in saying that all Protestants are far from agreed in the action of the Synod and Assembly in protesting against the concessions of home government for Ireland. In Ireland we have had not a few conspicuous dissentients as well in the Presbyterian as the Protestant Episcopal Church. The cause of Irish patriotism never lacked able and courageous exponents from amongst our fellow countrymen. The spirit has not quite passed away. The circumstances of the present, indeed, require not the sacrifices which men made in other days, but even now the courage is not inconsiderable in those who in a period of passion and panic are not afraid to differ from the crowd and use language other than the words of uncharity and denunciation towards the majority of their countrymen. We invite attention to the subjoined letter addressed to the Moderator of the General Assembly by a minister whose name is not unfamiliar to Derry people:

"Hamilton Square, Birkenhead,
March 30th, 1886.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR—In response to your communication of last week, I beg to state with all respect that I have not the smallest sympathy with the resolutions recently passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. As an Irishman myself, I cannot but hold the interests of the nation at large of vastly higher importance than those of any one sect or class, and regard the action taken by various representative bodies of Protestants as unworthy and fatuous in the highest degree. I have no doubt, however, that the importance of that action will be duly discounted by those who remember that similar protests have been entered from the same quarter against every act of justice done since the beginning of the century. Trusting and believing that the Divine blessing will rest upon our Premier in his efforts to heal the wounds of centuries, I remain, rev. and dear sir, very faithfully yours,
R. HERBERT SEWELL,
Minister of Hamilton-square Congregational Church, Birkenhead."

"To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church." It is, we confess, something of a relief in those days of angry contention and bitterness unmeasured, to meet as here words of calmness and reason, tempered with the quality of kindness to those who, differing from the writer in much, are yet not without his sympathy in their aspirations and their struggles for the advancement of fatherland. The tone of the Rev. gentleman's letter is alike true to the spirit of his calling and the obligations of patriotism.

MISLEADING.

The Halifax correspondent responsible for the accuracy of "the Public Telegram" on the 10th inst., asserted that "every leading paper in London oppose Gladstone. The Manchester Guardian and Edinburgh Scotsman also opposed him."

The following from the Glasgow Weekly Mail of April 10th, shows how very misleading, to use a mild term, "The Public Telegram" at times can be:—

"It would be a waste of space to give extracts from the Scotch and English newspapers in order to show their varying tone of criticism, and a readier grasp of the political situation will be obtained by the following statement, giving the names of these 'Liberal' daily papers in Scotland and England who are 'Favorable' or 'Unfavorable' to the scheme:—

<i>Favorable.</i>	<i>Unfavorable.</i>
Glasgow Mail,	Scotsman.
Glasgow Citizen,	Daily Review,
Dundee Advertiser,	Manchester Guardian,
Birmingham Post,	Aberdeen Free Press,
Manchester Examiner,	Dundee Courier,
Leeds Mercury,	
Newcastle Chronicle,	
Newcastle Leader,	
Liverpool Mercury,	
Liverpool Post,	
Bradford Observer,	
Bristol Mercury,	
East Anglian Daily Times,	
Leicester Daily Post,	
Nottingham Daily Express,	
Sussex Daily News,	
Hull Morning News,	
Sheffield Independent,	
York Herald,	
Western Daily Mercury,	

All the Conservative and so-called "Independent" daily newspapers are hostile to the scheme; so also are all the London dailies, except the Daily News. As regards Ireland, all the Ulster papers, Liberal and Conservative are hostile, with the exception of the Derry Journal and the Belfast Morning News; in the south, the Irish Times is against, but the Freeman's Journal, Cork Examiner and Cork Herald are favorable."

Pork! Pork!

BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

50 Brls. PRIME MESS PORK,
50 Brls. PIGS' HEADS.
Will be sold cheap to close sales.
ap26.

Salt Afloat.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

offer for sale the cargo of SALT per *Maida*, from Figueira—Cheap from alongside
ap.29

P. & L. TESSIER.

Central Restaurant.

The Subscriber

TAKES the present opportunity of thanking his former patrons for their past custom, and at the same time wishes to inform them that he is better prepared than ever before to SUPPLY ALL WITH

Clean, Good and Substantial REFRESHMENTS.

J. L. ROSS,

No. 146 Water Street.

Coal! Coal!

By the Subscriber,

150 TONS NORTH SYDNEY.
250 " LITTLE GLACE BAY.
ap14.

P. & L. TESSIER.

Sugar! Sugar!

ON SALE BY

Clift, Wood & Co.,

20 Barrels Scotch Grocery

Sugar,

At 32s. per cwt. To close sales.
ap16.

Notice!

DR. ALLAN

Will return to St. John's about 1st May to attend to the

PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
mar19,tf.

Cut Loaf Sugar.

By CLIFT WOOD & Co.,
20 BARRELS

CUT LOAF SUGAR.

—ALSO—

10 Barrels Pure, Finest

Crystallised Sugar.

ap17.

TREMONT HOUSE.

115 -- DUCKWORTH STREET, -- 115

Transient and Permanent Boarders accommodated upon reasonable Terms.
mar6.

OWNERS OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY!

Do you want to sell or lease your Houses and Land? or do you require the services of an Agent to take hold of your Property for the purposes above stated? If so, you are invited to call at my office where daily applications are made for Houses and Building Lots. I can obtain Purchasers or Tenants for your Property at a short notice. I will transact all your business much cheaper than any other Agent you can employ, and will guarantee to do so just as satisfactorily, or I shall charge you nothing whatever.

JAS. J. COLLINS.

ap7,lm. Office: 11 New Gower Street.

FOR SALE BY

CLIFT WOOD & Co.,
13 Brls. Choice

N. S. Butter.

—ALSO—

A few Barrels POTATOES,
1 Case EGGS.
Ex "W. J. Christie."

ap17.

ON SALE BY

Clift Wood & Co.,

Seven Cases

OLD TOM GIN.

—ALSO—

15 Cases (each 4 dozen bottles)

Guinness's Extra STOUT.

ap15.

Dining and Drawing Room Furniture.

We have on hand the best and largest assortment of the above ever offered in St. John's.

Intending purchasers would do well to examine our Stock.

At the Furniture Factory.

G. H. & G. E. ARCHIBALD.

ap.24

MILLINERY,

Mrs. R. FENNELL

Has just received a large assortment of

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS,

In all the leading shapes.

Feathers, Flowers & Trimmings,

To suit—

Childrens' Tam O'Shanter's Hats & Bonnets, Pelisses, Pinafores and Aprons,

And a variety of FANCY DRY GOODS, too numerous to mention.

Mrs. R. F. would beg to intimate to her customers, and the public generally, that she is selling all the GOODS in the above line at the very lowest prices. Owing to the high rents and other extra expenses on Water Street, we are able to sell our Goods cheaper than persons in the same line of business on that street. All orders made up under the supervision of a first-class Milliner.

136 Duckworth Street,

East of Atlantic Hotel.

ap19,3w.

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

318 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 318

50 Brls. Best Grocery SUGAR,

30 Boxes Canadian CHEESE, 100 Boxes Colgate SOAP,

50 Boxes Scotch Soap, 25 Boxes Hops, 25 Casks Kerosene Oil,

50 Cases Matches, also, 20 Tubs New Canada Butter.

ap.9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received ex S.S. "Caspian," at

SIR A. SHEA'S

wharf, their Spring Stock of British Hardware, Cutlery, comprising the following:—Saws, Planes, Hatchets, Plane Irons, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Hammers, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Draft and Sling Chains, Backbands, &c.

RAILWAY

and other Shovels, Picks, Maddocks, Spades, Rakes, Riding, Carriage, Buggy, and Cart Whips and Thongs, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine Varnish, Ochre, Whiting, Brushes of every description, all of which varied stock they have come to the

RESOLUTIONS

of selling at lowest cash prices to suit the present wants.

Now landing ex barquentine "L. M. Smith," from Boston, a large assortment of Notions, viz:—Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay and Clover Seed, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards and Tubs, Roofing Pitch, Tarred Paper (25 ft. rolls) and American Tools.

Hourly expected from London a choice and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Preserves, etc., too numerous to particularize.

We would say to our patrons, come and inspect our Goods. Don't let this favorable opportunity be

LOST.

CASH SYSTEM - - - - - SMALL PROFITS.

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 and 172 Duckworth Street,
Beach, St. John's, N. F.

ap28

Coffees. Sugars.

ON SALE,

450 Packages

T

—CONSISTING OF:—

Gunpowder, Kaisow,
Congou, Hyson,
Scented Pekoe, Oolong.

We are giving splendid value.

HAVING our STOCK SECURED before INCREASED DUTY

came in force. You can also have your Teas Mixed with Green (no extra charge. Call and see us, we are bound to suit you.

English Tea & Coffee Company,

"COURIER" BUILDING, DUCKWORTH STREET.

ap12.

Select Story.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

(Continued.)

THE DUCHESS'S DIAMONDS.

There was nothing for her to fear or to apprehend, yet she had that chill sense of coming sorrow so strongly upon her. As she watched the sunlight die over the trees, and the soft shadows fall, old memories came strongly upon her. Memories of Inisfail: of Cyril Nairne and his beautiful music; of the brief sweet wooing; of the marriage and the going home; of the cruelty and persecution of Lady Perth; of her husband's absorption in his books and studies; of the birth of little Sunbeam; of the coming of Darcy Este. What strange mixed life, what pleasure and what cruel pain it had held. Perhaps the strangest phase in it was this, that brought her to her daughter's house: she whom everyone believed to be dead. She did not regret the sacrifice she had made now; she would have died a hundred deaths rather than that her daughter should ever have known of the shadow on her fair name. They had been merciful to her. Lady Perth, who had persecuted her so cruelly in life, had been pitiful to her in death. Even her own daughter had never heard one syllable against, but loved and reserved her memory, spoke of her with tears in her beautiful eyes.

"It's worth dying for a hundred times over for," she said to herself.

If that terrible threat had been carried out, and if, because of that one morning by the Heron's Pool, she had been dragged through the divorce court, then her daughter must have heard the story, must have known of her sorrow, her shame and despair; better a thousand times as it was.

She was startled by some sudden noise, and went to the door of the tapestry room to listen. Just as she stood there the clock struck nine; the sound came again, and this time she felt sure that it proceeded from the duchess's dressing-room.

No more delicate or refined woman ever lived than Mrs. Grey; none more sensitive. She had never been near the suite of rooms occupied by the duchess, lest she should seem intrusive. She did not go now, but stood waiting to see if she heard the sound again.

Yes, there it was, a strange muffled sound, as if something being cut with great caution. It must be Jennie Dane; yet what could she be doing?

Mrs. Grey left the tapestry room and went down the great corridor.

"Jennie," she cried, softly, "where are you? What are you doing?"

There was no answer, and the sound ceased; profound silence reigned. She went up to the door of the duchess's dressing-room; she stood there for some minutes, but could hear nothing. She was much inclined to enter the room, and see where Jennie was, but her delicate sense of refinement prevented it. She would not enter the rooms in her daughter's absence. There was no sound now, and the corridor was filled with soft shadows; it was growing dark.

"I must have been mistaken," she said to herself. Without doubt this noise came from some other part of the house; it did not certainly come from here. Still she cried once again, "Jennie," and no answer came. Jennie was doubtless at supper, and Mrs. Grey retraced her steps; she went back to the tapestry room; books and papers lay there, but she did not feel inclined to read. The soft dark beauty of the August night had a great attraction for her. She went back to the window.

How good Heaven had been to her after all; how fully her heart's desire had been granted to her. She watched the stars come out, one by one, she watched the rise of the moon, she watched the solemn, beautiful shadows of night fall over the fair, green earth, then the great clock in the tower struck ten. She saw in that faint light the figure of a girl come up the broad path that crossed the lawn, and enter the house; she knew it was Jennie, but what could have taken Jennie out at this time of night, unless she had a lover.

Mrs. Grey sincerely hoped not; all her memories of love and lovers were full of pain; she hoped this pretty

maid, whom her daughter liked so well, had no lover. "I will speak to her," she thought, kindly, "she is young and very pretty, a word of warning might be useful to her." So when Mrs. Grey heard the light footsteps tripping down the corridor, she opened the door of her room.

"I want to speak to you, Jennie," she said, and the pretty maid came into the room. Then, Mrs. Grey saw the traces of tears on her face, and her kind heart was touched. "Are you in trouble, Jennie?" she asked gently.

"Just a little, Mrs. Grey, nothing much; I have been vexed."

She twisted the fringe of her pretty mantle round her fingers, and seemed quite willing to be questioned further.

"Will you tell me what troubles you?" said Mrs. Grey, looking at the pretty, dimpled face, with its roses, its smiles and tears.

"I am not quite sure that I should like to tell you, Mrs. Grey." But then the temptation to make a confidant of someone was quite irresistible, and she told her story; all about the fine gentleman from London who had fallen in love with her; who had asked her out that evening purposely to talk to her of their marriage and their future, and then had failed to keep his appointment. She was vexed and annoyed; she had waited for him until nearly ten o'clock, and had returned home without seeing him, both angry and grieved. Mrs. Grey listened gravely.

"You are quite sure, Jennie," she said, "that your lover is what he seems to be?"

"There is no fear at all about that," she answered.

"In that case," said Mrs. Grey, "I should not distress myself if I were you. Probably some unforeseen business prevented his coming, and you will have a letter to-morrow apologizing for his failure; but, Jennie, I do not think it wise, or prudent, or maidenly, to go out in the evening to meet your lover. What time did you go?" she asked suddenly.

"Soon after eight," was the answer.

"Then you were not in the duchess's dressing-room at nine o'clock?"

"No, indeed I was not," replied Jennie Dane.

"Because," said Mrs. Grey, "just as the clock struck nine I heard what seemed to me a very curious sound there, but I did not like to go in."

"I was not there," repeated Jennie. "It must have been your fancy, Mrs. Grey, but I will go and see."

She went. Mrs. Grey stood still by the window, thinking over all she had heard, when she was startled by a shrill cry; then she heard the sound of flying footsteps. Jennie came into the room.

"What shall I do?" she cried. "Oh, Heaven, I wish I were dead! Oh, Mrs. Grey, listen, listen! The safe has been opened, and the duchess's diamonds are all gone; her jewel cases are all emptied. What shall I do? How shall I tell her?"

"All gone?" said Mrs. Grey; "it is impossible."

"It is true! Oh, come with me and see—come with me!"

Wringing her hands, with cries that brought the other servants around her, Jennie led the way to the duchess's room.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
WHO IS THE THIEF.

The duke and duchess had spent a pleasant evening, and the drive home through the soft, sweet shadows of the summer night was the most pleasant hour of all. The duchess was tired, and the evening air revived her. She talked gayly enough to her young husband. Theirs was a happy marriage; they seemed to have but one heart and one soul between them. After they had been to ball or party, it was their custom in most friendly fashion to discuss it, and they were discussing the ball now. The duke was giving his opinion that these festivities were part of one's duty—that they brought friends and neighbours together—that they brought about marriage; and in memory of the ball where he had first seen her, the duke would kiss his wife's face in the moonlight. The drive down the high road, where the summer dew shone on the grass and the hedges, was delightful; but the drive through the park was better still.

(To be continued.)

RECEIVED PER S.S. CASPIAN
A Consignment of French Copying and Writing Inks.

Manufactured by Antoine & Sons, Paris.

Highest Award at every Exhibition.

ANTOINE'S Unrivaled Violet Black Copying Ink.

ANTOINE'S Office Writing Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S Splendid Mauve Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S New Red Ink, prepared especially for Steel Pens.

ANTOINE'S Blue-Black Writing Ink, of a beautiful blue in writing, immediately changed to the finest black, is very fluid, &c.

The above Inks are put up in quart, pint, half-pint and quarter pint bottles, also in small glass ink-stands.

ANTOINE'S Colored Inks in small glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Carmine Inks, extra perfumed glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Strong Scented Mucilage, and double adhesive Office Gum.

J. F. Chisholm.

ap.29.

Window Ends, & Rings,

Brass Cornice,

Brass Curtain Chains,

Fancy Brass-headed Nails,

&c., &c., &c.

Woods Hardware,

193 WATER STREET.

ap.19.

To Agriculturists.

By P. & L. TESSIER.

30 Barrels

Animal Charcoal

A Good Fertilizer. To be sold cheap.

ap.20.

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. TESSIER,

150 M. SPRUCE LATHS,

750 M. CEDAR, PINE, SPRUCE and FIR SHINGLES,

100 Brls. Best Portland CEMENT.

ap.14.

Bridport! Bridport!

The Subscriber have just received, per steamer "Miranda,"

DEEP SEA LINES, BANK LINES,

ST. PETER'S LINES,

LONG SHORE LINES,

LONG & SHORT SED LINES,

LONG SQUID LINES,

TWINES of all description used by Fishermen.

COD SEINE YARN—from 4-in. to 5½-in.

CAPLIN SEINE, DUNGARVAN, & BUNT.

HERRING SEINE, & BUNT.

BARKED HEAD ROPES, HERRING NETS—Hemp and Cotton.

CAPLIN SEINES, HERRING SEINES.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Lumber! Lumber!

now landing ex "Nell,"

AT P. & L. TESSIER'S

(UPPER PREMISES.)

30 M. PRIME HEMLOCK BOARDS,

(Selling cheap.)

ap.14.

Just Received,

P. & L. TESSIER,

5 Hhds. Pure Cane

SUGAR,

(The correct thing for Housekeepers & Retailers.)

3 Casks LIME JUICE,

3 Casks GINGER WINE,

20 Demijohns Spanish Red Wine.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The balance of a Consignment of

CIGARS,

50 Half boxes "Fride of all Nations," 4s. per half box of 50, 20 boxes "Flor del Fumar," 10s. per box of 100.

ap.16.

CARD.

THOMAS M. MURPHY,

Attorney and Solicitor,

294 DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

mar.6.2m.eod.

Dories! Dories!!

FIVE

SINGLE DORIES.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

ap.20

New Goods. New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS just received by per steamer "Caspian" from Liverpool,

MORTON'S MIXED PICKLES, RICE, RAISINS, LOBSTERS, ASSORTED JAMS, BARRY & REYNOLD'S COFFEE and CHICKORY—1-lb. tins, ENGLISH CONDENSED MILK, 2-lb. tins of MACCARONI.

All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

P. Jordan & Sons.

ap.27.

WM. FREW,

191 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 191,

Desires to call the readers of the COLONIST special attention to his Large Stock of

New Dry Goods,

Which includes some Marvellously Cheap Lines in

DRESS GOODS—from sixpence up. PRINTS—from threepence—very pretty patterns. CURTAIN LACE—a large stock—very cheap. FLOOR CANVASS—in all widths. AMERICAN CALICOES—36 inches wide—only 4s. 10d. per doz. FLEECE CALICOES as formerly—only 4d. per yard.

It is quite impossible to mention all the bargains we are now offering. Please call and see for yourselves. We guarantee our Customers as good return as can be obtained in Newfoundland.

Any one desiring to compare our Goods with what they may have seen elsewhere, can have patterns for that purpose.

Remember the address.

William Frew.

ap.10

London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.

All Classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.

Prompt Settlement of Losses.

ap.10.

M. MONROE,

Agent for Newfoundland.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	3
Balance of profit and loss acc't.....	67,895	12	6

£1,274,661 10 8

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£8,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2

£9,747,982 2 2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882:

[FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.]

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	11

£593,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
--------------------------------------	------------	----	---

£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCES granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.,

Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.

mar.6,tey

THE COLONIST,

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.
Business matters will be punctually attended to on being addressed to

R. J. SAGE,

Business Manager, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, St. John's, Nfld.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letter of Rev. Edward Crook, and also letters of "Commercial Farmer," "Agricola," and other matters crowded out to-day, will appear to-morrow.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

A meeting of the Select Committee on this important question was held yesterday. Mr. Pennell, C.M.G., the British Commissioner, was in attendance. We are not aware of all that was done at the meeting, but from what we can learn, the Committee are still unanimous in rejecting the proposed arrangement. The Committee met again this morning.

FRENCH PRETENSIONS AND ENGLISH BUNGLING.

We desire to place before our readers the historical aspect of the French Shore question; and also, as far as in us lies, to throw upon it the full light of contemporary history. To arrive at the fountain head of the mischievous results flowing from French competition, we must take a glance back to very disturbed times in European statescraft, when Europe was shaken to its centre by the many bloody conflicts and elaborate military manoeuvres of the wars of the Spanish Succession. England had busied herself with the Continental Powers, in order to crush the growing political prestige and power of France. France, seeing in England such a formidable rival to the ambitious views of her statesman, and having been worsted in several battles, by the tremendous military organizations of the allies, was prepared, at any sacrifice, to detach England from the grand alliance. France was then in almost exclusive possession of British North America, and Wolfe, with his "devils in petticoats," had not yet scaled the heights of Quebec, and snatched the present Canadian Dominion from the hands of its French rulers. In order to give full scope to French pretensions, several treaties were drafted and executed, and almost before the ink was dry upon the parchment upon which they were written, both powers found it to their interest to evade their terms and conditions. Newfoundland was then in possession of the French and by reason of her magnificent fishing resources was a "bone of contention" to the great powers of the continent. On the 11th of April 1713 no less than nine distinct treaties were entered into between the Allies on the one side and France on the other. The Treaty between Britain and France provided for the cession to Britain of Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay, and Newfoundland reserving to France in the last country the concurrent rights of fishing, and besides these concessions an acknowledgement of the Hanoverian succession. Newfoundland was then a nursery for British seamen, and hither flocked in large numbers the men of Devonshire and the South West portions of England in banking vessels; for in those days England had not her Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle on Tyne and several other ports, which are the growth of modern manufacturing industry, but had to draw for her naval recruits on Devonshire and the South West counties. The maritime portion of these counties were in those days largely engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, hence the especial value of this colony to Britain as a nursery for her seamen who then played such an important part in Colonial possessions and extensions.

The Treaty above referred to was prepared by two of the greatest diplo-

matists of the day, France was represented by the celebrated Abbe Polignac, the ablest treaty writer of his day, and who afterwards for his distinguished services was raised to the dignity of the Cardinal's Hat. England sent to adjust the national differences of the two countries, that peculiar and able French scholar, St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, who was strongly in favor of the return of the Stuarts to the throne of England, and was evidently in the confidence of Queen Anne, her wish being that the Pretender of the above House should succeed her in preference to the House of Hanover. A cursory reading of the original treaty would certainly convey an impression to one not even acquainted with the conditions of life and fishing interests in Newfoundland—that the astute French Abbe had blindfolded and circumvented the English diplomatist. This was our original impression, but a fuller acquaintance with the history of Viscount Bolingbroke, and his strong friendship for the House of Stuart, led us to the belief that the succession to the English Throne may also have influenced him on that occasion. One word in the Treaty, adroitly introduced by the Abbe, and to the mind of the Englishman trivial, has been the cause of all the vexatious disputes that have since ensued, and the ambiguity of which subsequent treaties between the same nations have not, in the least, cleared. This word is "concurrence," which, although from the same root as the English word "concurrency," does not convey the same meaning. The meaning in French is a much a much more extended one than its English cognate. The idea the word conveys to the French ear is concurrence, competition, opposition and interference, and the word is so aptly fitted into the treaty that it leaves the more advantageous, and at the same time, logical construction with the French. They contend that we have no right to compete, oppose or interfere with them within the Treaty limits, and only to such an extent as they may think proper. We are not certain; but the above is a vivid impression upon our memory.

The word *morue*, also cunningly introduced into the treaty, has an apparent ambiguity in its meaning and, more or less, admits of a dual construction. It is the specific term for codfish, but the French erroneously, we contend, claim for it a more general meaning, and maintain that it is equivalent to our word fish. By this dishonest interpretation they would arrogate to themselves the right of catching salmon, herring, etc., in our waters. The construction is a false one; for in the French vocabulary the general term used for fish is *poisson*. Thus Newfoundland and her exhaustless fisheries—one of the great prizes which induced England to go into the wars of the Succession—was either through the dishonesty or want of foresight of a British plenipotentiary lost to Great Britain. We fear it was the unfaithful desire to win over French sympathies to the succession of the Stuart Pretender, then resident in France, in preference to the incoming House of Hanover, that influenced the diplomatic skill of Bolingbroke on that occasion.

The treaty is open to three charges (1) ambiguity, (2) deception on the concurrence and (3) mistrust in the honesty of purpose of Bolingbroke by reason of his Stuart leanings.

The people of this colony must indeed bear it heavily, when they know that the choice agricultural lands of the West Coast, and the splendid mineral resources and valuable fishing grounds of the East French Shore, are through the stupidity or dishonesty of a single British diplomatist put from their control, and that the settlers of the oldest jewel in the English crown are with open eyes to behold the bread and birthright of themselves, their children and generations yet unborn, snatched from their very mouths. Additional privileges to the French! No we will not submit to such a compact thought it were attempted to thrust such a compact down our throats at the point of the bayonet. In the name of all that is holy and sacred for the love of the land that gave you birth and for the dear sakes of the children gathered around your hearths, rise fishermen of the land and send back to Great Britain your united shout that you will never—never—accept those proposals that would hand over your bread and exist-

ence to the men of a foreign nation. You are Englishmen and British subjects and let the mother nation at home see that you can with British pluck maintain rights which nature; yea, God Himself, intended for you and your children when your Island Home was called up from the deep. If you do all this, and act as one man, we feel certain, that that nation which in the past, for insult and bodily harm offered to a few English sailors, expended millions of treasure and lost thousands of lives, will not suffer, by the trickery of French diplomacy, the birthright of two hundred thousand British subjects to be robbed and spirited away!

Independent Statement from a Correspondent well acquainted with the French Shore.

The following Letter is from the pen of a gentleman who is well acquainted with French Shore, having resided there for a considerable time. He is one whose experience, intelligence, and high character give the sanction of authority to his opinions. We regret that he does not permit us to publish his proper signature to his communication; nevertheless we commend his statement to the attention of the Joint Committee, and the public generally, in the present crisis in one of most momentous affairs in the history of this Colony:—

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

Dear Sir,—The proposed one-sided arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the French Republic, as published in yesterday's COLONIST, cannot but cause surprise and consternation to any one who may have examined, ever so little, the French Shore question.

The first thing that struck my attention on taking up your paper, was the names of the commissioners appointed by the two governments to examine and decide the case. I find as French Commissioner Admiral Biggill, who commanded, during many years, the cruiser "Clorinde" on the disputed coast. This gentleman has had considerable experience in settling the difficulties arising out of the French Shore problem. He understands them, perfectly, the whole case and what would benefit the French fishermen; moreover, he is perfectly acquainted with all the harbors and coves of that coast, having surveyed two years ago, the whole French Shore. On the other hand, who are the British commissioners? Have they ever visited the Coast?

In article XV. which treats of the salmon fishery, the French acquire a new right, one which they never dared claim to before; moreover, an *exclusive right*, the result of which will be to deprive more than one half of the residents of their only means of subsistence. Again, it is evident to the most careless observer, that if this arrangement be not entered into, the French Shore Question will gradually settle itself. The French merchants are gradually abandoning this particular fishery! The ruins of once flourishing fishing establishment, may be met with in all the harbors of the coast. During the past season, the number of men engaged in the fishery was about two or three hundred less than during the preceding years. As soon as the French abandon the harbors, the Newfoundland fishermen take possession of them, and if this state of affairs continue, in the course of a few years our fishermen will have taken possession of the whole coast. This done, the French could not easily retake it without serious trouble arising between the fishermen of both nations. To prevent this and secure undisputed possession of the whole coast, the French have formulated this following new article (XVIII.)

"The employment of French subjects in the proportion of the guardian with his family to each harbor is authorized for the guardianship of the French establishments out of the fishing season. In the large harbors where the temporary fishing-rooms of the French are so distant from each other as to render it impracticable for one guardian to take care of all such establishments, the presence of a second guardian with his family shall be authorized."

To understand the full import of this article, it is necessary to know that until the present, the guardians of the French rooms have been British subjects, and in fact it is by the descendants of these guardians, that the whole coast has been principally peopled. Consent to Art. XVIII, and immediately the French will expel their British guardians, rebuild the abandoned rooms; French guardians and their families will be placed in all these harbors, even in those that are now abandoned, and thus will be formed the nucleus of a French Colony, completely independent of our laws, which will in the near future prove a thorn in the side of Newfoundland.

Thanking you for your valuable space. I remain, yours etc,

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—The Harbor Grace Standard of the 25th instant contained a letter from Sir W. V. Whiteway relative to the report made by Messrs. Goodfellow, Prowse and Smith, Government auditors, and particularly to that part of it which referred to certain payments made to the Mercury newspaper in 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885. Only two questions of public interest can be asked about those payments; namely, (1) were they honestly due to the Mercury, and (2) have the auditors misrepresented the matter. I do not intend to dwell much upon these points, for up to the present no person of good repute has ventured to deny that the money was due to the Mercury, or to affirm that the auditors' report is worthy of a moments credence. Mr. Richard B. Holden, for many years Clerk of the Assembly, certified to two things most conclusively; namely, (1) that the number of pages charged for were correctly stated, and (2) that the price asked was the same as was paid to the previous contractor. J. O. Fraser, Esq., Postmaster-General and Acting Surveyor General, certified, in his capacity as Chairman of Contingencies, that the Mercury was to receive the same as the preceding contractor, and, therefore, the Mercury's claim was substantiated by the only officials conversant with the facts. Of the auditors' report I shall say still less than of the first question. Sir William Whiteway has so clearly exposed some of its glaring misrepresentations that to say more would be cruel to its authors, who are doubtless thanking their lucky stars that their work has already been well paid for out of the public funds.

But though I thus briefly pass by the only points which seem to me to possess much public importance, I crave your indulgence while I reply to remarks made in the Mercury last evening and the evening before. The Government organ, finding a good defense of the auditors' report impossible, has endeavored to draw the traditional "red herring" across the scent by connecting my name with the payments to the Mercury, and by making certain untruthful and misleading statements relative to my action. The Mercury says:

(1) "It (Sir William Whiteway's letter) appears to have been written to prove that Mr. Morine was not overpaid for printing done at the office of this paper."

(2) "It was Mr. Morine who made up the account and claim."

(3) "Mr. Morine claimed two dollars per page for 284 pages of the Journal of 1882, which were printed by Mr. F. W. Bowden."

(4) "When Mr. Holden was first requested to certify to the correctness of the account he promptly refused and intimated that the claim was an unjust one."

(5) "In the beginning of 1883 the paper (the Mercury) became involved financially, and some fertile brains conceived the plan of claiming extra payment for work theretofore done."

With your permission, Sir, I shall reply to these statements in due order:—

(1) Mr. Morine was not overpaid one cent, on the Mercury's account, though Mr. Furneaux inadvertently received \$112 more than was really due to him. When the claim was allowed, a statement of the Mercury's account was sent to Mr. Furneaux, and his receipt for the balance due is now in the Receiver General's office.

(2) I did make up "the account and claim," but with Mr. Furneaux's full knowledge and consent—a fact proved by his receipt in settlement,—and as the claim was an honest one, and was subsequently certified by the proper officials, I see no reason why either Mr. Furneaux or I should endeavor to escape responsibility for making it.

(3) The bills first presented to Mr. Holden for examination did contain a charge for 284 pages printed in 1882 by Mr. Bowden; but the mistake was willingly rectified as soon as discovered, and I was in no manner responsible for it. I did not arrive in this country till June, 1883, and therefore knew nothing about this printing by the Mercury in 1882. The claim was made out in 1884, and as the Mercury's books contained no record of the work done, I was forced to depend upon Mr. Furneaux and his printers for a statement of the pages printed. That statement is now in my possession, and it includes the 284 pages referred to. I am positive the error was made because the compiler of the statement confounded the appendix printed in 1882 by the Mercury with the journal printed by Mr. Bowden, but in any case the mistake was not mine, and it should have been perceived by Mr. Furneaux, who was conversant with the matter, and who saw the claim frequently before it was presented. The young man who now acts as Mr. Furneaux's book-keeper copied the claim, and if I am not very much mistaken the bills now in the possession of Mr. Holden are in his handwriting, thus proving that the claim was not secretly made by me.

(4) When Mr. Holden was first requested to certify the accounts he did not "intimate that the claim was an unjust one." He never intimated such a thing to me, but always admitted that contractors previous to the Mercury were paid double rates for tabular work, which fact was the basis of the Mercury's claim for extra payment. Mr. Holden has since certified to the fact, and if he is worthy the important position he now holds, his written certificate must be considered conclusive. When the Mercury states that Mr. Holden was "badgered and threatened" into signing that certificate, it not only tells an untruth, but it disgraces a man who has been placed in high office by the very government it represents.

(5) The "claim," was first made in 1884, not in 1885, as stated by the Mercury, and the claimant was not then in financial difficulties. It was presented to the Contingencies Committee of that year, at the close of the session, but they professed their inability to deal with matters not confined to the session then closing. All through 1884 the claim was pressed upon the government, but it was well into 1885 before it was admitted and paid. The basis of the claim was this: In 1882 Mr. Furneaux contracted to do the printing for the price or prices given his predecessor, and at the close of the year he was paid two dollars for every page printed. Early in 1884 I made out the bill for the printing done in 1883, and I made it in the manner adopted the previous year. But when presenting this bill, I enquired why the usual practice of paying an extra price for tabular work was not followed in this case. I was as-

red by the Chairman of Contingencies, the Clerk of the Assembly and the Clerk Assistant, that the custom had been to pay double for this work, and they were surprised to find that the Mercury had not done so. Thereupon I presented a claim for an extra price, and after fifteen months persistent pushing upon my part it was admitted, and the balance due sent to Mr. Furneaux, who gave the above mentioned receipt for it. Sir William Whiteway never promoted the claim in any manner, but it was pressed persistently upon his attention, and it was only settled when to evade a settlement longer meant to incur a law suit.

The whole tenor of the Mercury's comments would lead the public to infer that the claim was a dishonest one, and that I alone was responsible for it. What a disgraceful position Mr. Furneaux, the Mercury's proprietor, is thus reduced to. He knew of that claim for months before the settlement, he received money on its account, he signed the receipt for balance due, and yet his own paper is made by its editor to declare that "the whole transaction was shady."

All through the Mercury's remarks there appears a strong animus against Sir William Whiteway. This is not remarkable. It is well known that one of the McNellys edits the Mercury, and this fact explains the attacks upon Sir William. But the McNellys have abused him for years, and yet they joined with others in October last in promising him the highest office in the gift of this colony in recognition of "his eminent political services." It is, therefore, but fair to presume that after another period of congenial scurrility they will atone by fulfilling that promise, provided that by so doing they can again purchase that power and position with which the free voice of the people would never have entrusted them.

As for their attacks upon me—I heed them very little indeed. When I edited the Mercury the McNellys fled from newspaper discussion to seek protection in the courts of law, and though I have no paper now under my control, I feel certain that while a journal in Newfoundland is edited by so impartial a gentleman as yourself I shall be permitted to answer the slanderous assertions made by the Mercury. Thanking you, sir, for the use of so much of your space,

I remain, yours faithfully,
ALFRED B. MORINE.

St. John's, April 29, 1886.

The Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 28.

The House met to-day at 4 o'clock.
MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

MR. CARTY.—For address on petition of the Inhabitants of Codroy and other places in the subject of steam communication. On motion of Mr. Carty this subject was held over till to-morrow.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—For Bill to amend title 3 chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes. This Bill was read a first time to be read a second time to-morrow.

MR. SCOTT asked the hon. Premier whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint an Inspector of Roads for St. John's West, in the place of the late Mr. Brine, deceased, and whether the Government have engaged the services of any person abroad for the supervision of the Roads and Bridges Department, and if so, upon what terms such engagement has been made.

HON. the PREMIER in reply said that some three months ago the government engaged the services of a gentleman from abroad, a stone mason by trade, and one whom he considered very competent to discharge the duties of the office, at the very moderate salary of £150 sterling per year.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Committee on Roads and Bridges.
MR. GODDEN in the Chair.

MR. O'MARA asked whether the Light House of Cape St. Francis contributed anything to the keeping up of the Road from St. John's to Cape St. Francis.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF WORKS, the Light House contributes something, but I am not in a position at present, to state how much.

MR. SCOTT opposed the vote for the road from St. John's to Brigus.

MR. MORRIS strongly denounced the action of the Government in importing a road Inspector, and said many competent men could be found in the country.

MR. SCOTT also strongly denounced this practice of importing people into the country to perform work which we have thoroughly competent men in our midst to perform.

MR. McDONALD did not like the question of native and foreigner to be brought up in this House. He was, in the acceptance of the term a foreigner himself, but he would venture to assert that he had the interest of the country as much at heart as any man born in it. If he was not born in the country he could not be blamed for that fact, as that was a circumstance over which he had no control, and was not consulted in the matter (laughter and applause.) Several other matters in the Order of the Day were held over, and the House adjourned till to-day, at 4 p. m.

In our shipping news we omitted mention the arrival to Messrs. Ayre & Sons, per s.s. "Caspian" from Liverpool, of 332 packages Tea, 18 cases and 2 bales Dry Goods, 1 case and 1 cask Hardware, 20 cases and 5 bags Coffee, 25 cases Currants, 30 bbls. Soda, 124 boxes Glass and 1 package Scythes.